

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,287 \*\* PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1973 Established 1887

## Kissinger and Nixon: Who Shapes Policy On Foreign Affairs?

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Profound changes have taken place in the way foreign policy is made in the Nixon administration since the Watergate scandal. The appointment of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, the elaborate National Security Council system of making decisions by presenting a President with the facts and options, so that he is not at the mercy of the bureaucracy, has become less important. The National Security Council staff, which has been in charge of military affairs, is no longer the dominant force in the White House. Kissinger, who became secretary on Sept. 17, has met only twice before this year. The President is playing an altered role, and some say, a more active role in the formulation of national security policy.

They have gotten the impression that Mr. Kissinger is now making most of the decisions himself. What annoys the White House most is gossip in the bureaucracy that what is happening is the equivalent of President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision-making "Tuesday lunches"—only now they are held without the President. The situation is believed to have arisen because the President's time is consumed by Watergate and other troubles, allowing Mr. Kissinger to "take over."



Secretary Kissinger and President Nixon—a discussion during a walk around the grounds of the White House.

In a New York hotel before his inauguration, President-elect Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, who had been designated as his assistant for national security affairs, devised a new system of interagency committees. It was much more elaborate and informal system inherited from President Johnson.

All but one of the committees that report directly to the National Security Council are presided over by Mr. Kissinger in his capacity as assistant to the President. The membership of the committees is identical. Deputy Secretary of Defense William B. Clements Jr., Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, William C. Coiby, the director of the CIA,

## Maintain Cuts to U.S., Netherlands Arabs to Increase Oil by 10%, End Japan, Belgium Boycotts

KUWAIT, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The Arab oil-producing countries said today that they will increase production by 10 percent in January and will add Japan and Belgium to the list of countries not subject to delivery cuts.

A meeting of oil ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ended with a communiqué which said the Arab producers had decided to "raise production in January by 10 percent, which will limit the total cutback on the September level to 15 percent."

The communiqué did not explain how the OAPEC members calculated their production cuts so far to be only 25 percent, instead of the 30 percent they have announced.

The communiqué said the OAPEC members would continue their boycott of the United States and Holland, but said some countries would be given their "full oil needs."

Britain and France Conference sources said those countries would include Britain, France, Spain, Japan, Belgium, and the Philippines.

The OAPEC decisions marked a decisive easing of the Arab oil-producers' attitude toward the West, diplomatic sources said.

The communiqué said also that the member states agreed to cancel the 5 percent oil cutback scheduled for January, 1974.

According to the communiqué, issued after two days of meetings held to assess the results of the restrictions on Arab oil supplies to the world, the ministers will meet again in Tripoli, Libya, after another tour of various world capitals by the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

The two ministers, Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia and Abdelhak Abdellah of Algeria, submitted a report on their tour of the United States, Europe and Japan, where they explained the use of Arab oil as a political weapon.

"We Appreciate" In their communiqué today, the ministers of the 11-member organization said, "We appreciate the attitude of those countries which stand by the Arab side."

The communiqué said the ministers made a distinction between "friendly, hostile and neutral countries," and treated each category accordingly.

It said the ministers noted a "favorable change in the attitude of Japan toward the Arab cause, which became clear as a result of the tour of Arab countries made by the Japanese deputy premier."

The communiqué said the ministers made a distinction between "friendly, hostile and neutral countries," and treated each category accordingly.

It said the ministers noted a "favorable change in the attitude of Japan toward the Arab cause, which became clear as a result of the tour of Arab countries made by the Japanese deputy premier."

The communiqué said the ministers made a distinction between "friendly, hostile and neutral countries," and treated each category accordingly.

It said the ministers noted a "favorable change in the attitude of Japan toward the Arab cause, which became clear as a result of the tour of Arab countries made by the Japanese deputy premier."

## Right-Hand Man of Ataturk Turkish Statesman Ismet Inonu Dies at 89

ANKARA, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Ismet Inonu, 89, the right-hand man of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, died today.



Ismet Inonu

He was the son of Reshid, a government official of the Ottoman Empire, was born at Ismir (Izmir) on Sept. 24, 1884. He studied at the military academy at Istanbul and the army college, where he finished the rank of captain.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.

He was active in the Young Turk movement, a group of young officers who seized power in 1908 and forced a new constitution. Sultan Abdul Hamid II deposed in 1909.

During World War I, in which Turkey was an ally of Germany, he became a colonel at the age of 31. By the end of the war he had become a major general and under secretary for war.

He argued with demobilization in the army, which had degenerated into bands of ragged vagabonds, he brought order and stability to the country.

At this time, he became the right-hand man to Mustafa Kemal in the Turkish nationalist movement.



## Cambodian Troops Driven From River Base by Shelling

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 25 (AP).—Khmer Rouge forces shelled Kroch Souch base on the east bank of the Mekong River today with an estimated 300 rounds of rockets and mortar fire, forcing a battalion of government defenders to evacuate the base, field reports said.

The shelling exploded the garrison's ammunition supply and knocked out the command bunker, reports said.

The colonel commanding the post was seriously wounded, and his deputy, a major, was killed during the shelling and insurgent ground attack that followed. Thirty of the camp's soldiers

swam west across the half-mile wide, swift-flowing Mekong. More than 200 are missing, field reports said.

Kroch Souch, 11 miles northeast of the capital, and Prek Tameak, three miles north of Kroch Souch, have been under heavy Khmer Rouge pressure since the insurgents' east-bank drive began Dec. 22.

Reeds on Move  
Intelligence reports in the last week said an estimated 1,000 insurgents had moved into the east bank region.

In the last three days rebel forces on the east bank have fired a total of nine rockets into the heart of Phnom Penh, killing four and wounding four.

Four battalions of government troops were rushed into the battle on the east and west banks of the Mekong northeast of the capital.

Eleven miles north of the capital on Highway 5, in a rare switch of positions, a Khmer Rouge company was reported encircled by government forces in a pagoda compound, field reports said.

Government troops crawled toward the cement wall of the pagoda and exchanged grenades with the insurgents inside.

Gunboats in Action  
Cambodian Navy gunboats on the Tonle Sap River also fired into the pagoda.

Government losses in the fighting were put at two killed and 10 wounded.

Highway 5—Phnom Penh's rice road—remains cut at points 11, 14 and 40 miles north of the capital.

Ten miles southeast of Phnom Penh near Highway 1, government troops recaptured Saktet and Thong pagodas, the command reported.

Twelve insurgent bodies were left behind on the battlefield, the command said.

In Saigon today small-scale attacks were reported from South Vietnam's northern coast to the Mekong delta.

The South Vietnamese military command issued a communique reporting 80 alleged cease-fire violations by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces during the 24-hour period ending at dawn Christmas Day.

In the biggest action, 10 Viet Cong troops were reported killed in a clash in the delta.

## Foreign Minister To Be Premier Of Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 25 (AP).—Former Premier Lon Nol said today that Foreign Minister Long Boret has accepted President Lon Nol's invitation to become the new premier.

In Tam said Long Boret, 40, is in the process of forming a government reduced from 25 ministers to 16.

Long Boret returned Saturday from the United Nations, where he led the government's four-month fight to retain Cambodia's seat.

With the strong backing of China, deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Peking government in exile has challenged the legitimacy of the Lon Nol government, which represents Cambodia in the UN.

In a narrow vote, 53 to 50, earlier this month, the General Assembly postponed the question until next year. Observers saw the vote as a victory for Lon Nol.

In a procedural vote on validating each country's credentials, the vote was 55 to 50 in favor of Lon Nol.

Many Cambodian officials credit Long Boret with a personal victory, because he had to counter strong behind-the-scenes maneuvering by China.

Foreign diplomats here note that Long Boret is young and intelligent and has a large following of young university-educated, middle-level officials and civilians.

## Tho Warns U.S. Over Ignoring Viet Cong Regime

PARIS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The United States should recognize the existence in South Vietnam of two governments, two armies and two zones of control in applying the Paris peace agreement, according to Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

Mr. Tho said in a French television interview last night that "the development of the situation is in the hands of Washington and Saigon."

Mr. Tho met here on Thursday with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for talks about shorting up the fragile truce in South Vietnam. They negotiated the January peace accord.

Mr. Tho said on television: "If the United States continues to intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and to deny the existence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong), the situation will become extremely grave, because the population of South Vietnam and the PRG will not remain with arms folded."

"They will use all means at their possession to strike back and to force the United States and the Saigon administration to respect the peace accord."



ONE HORSEPOWER—Although appearances can sometimes be deceiving, the above picture, taken recently in Manila, is not in any way related to the present energy crisis in the world. It is only a simple case of a man running out of gas and then being lucky enough to find a stray horse to pull him all the way to the gas station.

## Who Shapes U.S. Foreign Policy?

(Continued from Page 1)

ment his most trusted aides on the NSC staff.

The White House officials acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger had used the council staff to circumvent his subordinates at the State Department.

During the October Arab-Israeli war, he sent messages to Middle Eastern heads of state through CIA communications facilities at the White House.

The messages were drafted by the council staff, and high State Department officials were unaware of them. They were sent directly to CIA field offices.

CIA Channels

Mr. Kissinger also reportedly continues to use CIA channels to transmit messages to Moscow and Peking. These "back-channel" activities persist despite his pledge before becoming secretary to involve the State Department experts fully in their areas of specialization.

Meanwhile, according to Foreign Service officers, Mr. Kissinger's close associates from the NSC—Winston Lord, Laurence Eagleburger and Holmut Sonnenfeldt—are already wielding tremendous influence in Foggy Bottom.

Giving the other side of the picture, White House sources said the President had ordered Mr. Kissinger to revitalize the State Department, and he was trying to do so.

They said he held almost daily meetings with his assistant secretaries when he was in Washington.

At the Pentagon, officials said Mr. Schlesinger was also relying on particular individuals rather than a general staff-rebuilding process. He seems to favor his special assistants and military assistants along with some experts, regardless of rank, they said.

This emphasis on key people and personal relationships rather than committees does so different from previous administrations—extends to the top of the ladder, to the Kissinger-Schlesinger relationship.

Cordell Constant

White House officials have explained, without prompting, that Mr. Kissinger was urged to establish cordial contact with Mr. Schlesinger because of his poor relations with the previous secretaries of defense, Melvin R. Laird and Elliot L. Richardson.

One man said that Mr. Richardson was particularly miffed at Mr. Kissinger because he had regular lunches with Mr. Clements as a way of working around Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger try to see each other for lunch or breakfast once a week and talk on the telephone frequently, according to Defense and State Department officials. These sources said that the important business gets done then.

White House sources on the other hand said they were only "bull sessions."

At the same time, they acknowledged that the President's decentralization edict allowed the new secretaries more scope than their predecessors had.

A White House official, discussing the idea that Mr. Kissinger is "taking over," said:

"The director of the PLO office in Kuwait, Ali Yassin, said today the PLO delegation will take part in the investigation, which is being conducted under Kuwaiti government supervision."

He said the government of Morocco is being constantly informed of the outcome of the investigation. Four Moroccan government officials were among the 32 people killed in the operation.

Mr. Yassin denied that the PLO or any of its offshoots had anything to do with the hijacking. He quoted a leader of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) as saying that the organization was not involved.

Wadie Haddad, described as the No. 2 man in the PFLP, has been reported as the architect of the operation.

The commander in chief of the Palestinian guerrilla movement, Yasser Arafat, was said to have held contacts with the Kuwaiti authorities to facilitate the mission of the PLO delegation.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

He said neither the President nor the secretary had any public comment.

## Kissinger Personally Delivers His Message to Reporters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (NYT).—As Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Air Force jet headed home from Geneva on the last leg of his 15-day trip to 13 countries, the newsmen aboard were invited to his cabin for a farewell glass of champagne.

Mr. Kissinger greeted them with a smile, but the reporters noticed that his eyes were reddish and his voice was hoarse and that he was constantly having to blow his nose.

Mr. Kissinger had caught a cold the day before, and he looked as fatigued as most of the newsmen felt.

But instead of a final toast and some much needed sleep, Mr. Kissinger turned to one of those present and asked: "How do you think the trip went?" That started an hour-long give-and-take that ended only when one of Mr. Kissinger's aides insisted that he ought to turn in.

When the newsmen returned to their seats in the rear of the plane, they seemed to agree that Mr. Kissinger was human after all. He was clearly tired, but wanted to make sure that the reporters had the right message before he went to sleep.

The "message" on this trip was that everything had gone as well as Mr. Kissinger had hoped: Relations with European allies had improved and the Arab-Israeli peace talks had begun with a minimum of inactivity and a reasonable hope for progress in coming weeks.

It was hard to dispute Mr. Kis-

sing's interpretation because he has jealously guarded the details of his negotiations. Almost all the information provided to the press was dispensed by Mr. Kissinger personally, only occasionally by George S. Vest, the State Department's new spokesman.

Because of what the secretary called the delicacy of the talks, he was reluctant to give a detailed rundown either for direct quotation or even as "background."

Reporters still have only a general idea of what transpired at the crucial talks with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, President Hafez Assad of Syria and with the Israeli cabinet.

But Mr. Kissinger was more than willing to discuss the philosophy of his approach to negotiations, a field in which he believes that he does not regard himself as a neophyte. One newsmen called such discussions with the press "Kissinger 342: A Flying Seminar in American Middle East Diplomacy."

"In negotiations," Mr. Kissinger said one day, "if you put down specific proposals before you know where you're going, it is almost suicidal."

They Will Compare Notes  
He warned newsmen that they should not expect him to say one thing to Arabs and another to Israelis. "Eventually, the two sides will get together and compare notes. If they find out they've each been told different things, you're dead."

During one session with reporters, Mr. Kissinger was asked the U.S. position on oil embargoes. "You may not believe it, but what I say in private is not very different from what I have said in public," he said.

Wherever Mr. Kissinger's party went, local officials and newsmen wanted to know whether President Nixon would survive in office. Mr. Kissinger was insistent that he thought Mr. Nixon would probably not be forced out. He also wanted it known that Mr. Nixon was still running foreign policy despite his own seeming independence in that field.

Every night on the trip, Mr. Kissinger sent back a 10-page memo to Mr. Nixon on what he had done during the day. And without fail he received a reply from Mr. Nixon of two to three pages in the morning giving him instructions or advice.

Terrorist Alert  
At Rome Airport  
ROME, Dec. 25 (AP).—Police troops with armored cars and machine guns guarded Rome's Ciampino airport today after the Interior Ministry was tipped that "something serious" had been threatened against the airport.

A spokesman for the ministry declined to elaborate. There were unconfirmed reports that Italian authorities had been warned against a possible attack by Palestinian commandos against the airport, which is mainly used for military and charter flights.

A dozen policemen with sub-machine guns frisked all persons entering the airport and searched their cars. All passengers and their baggage were searched.

The alert was called eight days after a group of Arab terrorists firebombed a Pan American jetliner at Rome's main airport at Fiumicino and hijacked a Lufthansa plane to Kuwait. The terrorists killed 32 persons, 30 of them passengers, on the American plane.

The interview followed public comments by Mr. Simon in which he voiced confidence in the nation's ability to meet the energy crisis. But at the same time an Energy Office spokesman had noted that without legislation the agency lacks authority to take steps that may prove necessary.

Mr. Simon said that even without the emergency energy legis-

lation now stalled in Congress, the government has been able to deal with price gouging, jet fuel shortages, truck stoppages and other problems stemming from the energy crisis.

He said that the legislation is "certainly desirable," but added that his office will "move fast and decisively in the weeks ahead, whenever and wherever serious problems develop."

However, an Energy Office spokesman said later that while the legislation there is no authority for mandatory closings of gas stations on Saturdays and Sundays, mandatory limits on the amount of gasoline that stations may sell to customers at a single time and mandatory rationing of gasoline.

In addition, the Energy Office needs congressional authority to require plants to convert from oil to coal and to provide waivers from the Clean Air Act for some such conversions, the spokesman said.

Legislation is also needed for the creation of a government-owned Federal Energy Administration and to deal with "windfall profits" of the nation's oil companies, he said.

Mr. Simon repeated his decision, made in the face of some opposition in the Pentagon, to divert 1.5 million barrels of jet fuel from the military to civilian airlines.

While a new Oil Allocation

Act gave the government authority to distribute fuels through out the economy on a priority basis, the Energy Office has as yet completed a delay on a final Dec. 27 date that regulations were to take effect.

The Energy Office reported that it had drafted regulations which would be submitted to Congress by the end of the week. Some of the regulations are beyond the 15-day time limit in the legislation.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

## Simon Has Just About Decided Against Gas Rationing in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (WP).—William E. Simon, Energy Office director, has virtually decided that the United States will not have to put coupon rationing of gasoline into effect, he indicated in an interview.

If President Nixon approves, an announcement along these lines may be made on Thursday morning. It is also possible, Mr. Simon said, that the administration will not abandon its work on a standby plan for rationing, including printing of ration books, to be used if its present expectations do not work out.

"But I think we can manage without rationing if the (voluntary) conservation program keeps going," Mr. Simon said.

There are three critical developments that have "contributed to firm up the administration's well-known opposition to a formal rationing system."

There has been a leakage of 700,000 barrels a day for the month ending Dec. 7 from the Arab nations supposedly operating an oil embargo.

Mr. Simon said that the maximum shortfall is now estimated at 2.7 million barrels a day (compared to a first estimate of 3.4 million) and that a new set of figures to be published Thursday will indicate the shortfall could be as low as 1.25 million barrels a day.

There is a growing conviction that the Arab embargo will soon be lifted, based on private observations that U.S. officials had with Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Ahmed Yamani on his recent visit here.

There is a growing sentiment in opposition to rationing, Mr. Simon said. That means the administration believes the political pressure from Capitol Hill for rationing will diminish when Congress returns after the Christmas recess.

The lowest current estimate of the shortfall—1.25 million barrels a day—does not include the substantial and unexpected leakage from the Arab nations, but a 20 percent acceleration in the reduction of inventories.

But Mr. Simon makes it clear that his policy for the moment will be geared to the more pessimistic estimate of a 2.7-million-barrel shortfall. First of all, he notes, "we can't bet that the leakage will continue." And in any event, the leakage might largely reflect oil which had started through the intricate worldwide distribution system before the embargo became fully effective.

Taking the larger shortfall estimate, nonetheless, Mr. Simon feels that the way to solve the problem is not by coupon rationing, but by additional ways to force American motorists to conserve.

For example, he is considering proposals to close gasoline stations on one other day a week in addition to Sunday shutdowns. Another idea being examined is some arrangement, by random selection, that would keep every car off the road one day a week. That would force more car-pooling, Mr. Simon says.

He also has under study a plan that would bar youngsters from driving themselves to high schools or colleges. This might be enforced by requesting school authorities to close down parking lots. For most of the other conservation measures being studied, he says that the Defense Production Act provides adequate authority.

Car Pooling  
He concedes that some of these steps might be considered harsh, but feels that they would be less oppressive than coupon rationing. "If we had a basic weekly ration of 10 gallons a week," he asks rhetorically, "can you imagine how many exceptions we'd have to make in order to get people to their jobs? It would be better to force car pooling."

The one thing that would tilt Mr. Simon toward rationing would be evidence that the jam-up at gasoline stations is becoming intolerable. "If they're waiting 3 or 4 hours in line for gasoline, we can't expect drivers to do that," Mr. Simon acknowledges.

Clearly, he doesn't see that in the picture. "When the embargo lifts," he says, "what we will have left is spot shortages, and that won't warrant rationing."

On prices, Mr. Simon is troubled by the doubling of the posted price for Persian Gulf oil, although it raises hell with the less developed countries, hurt the Europeans and murders the Japanese.

For the United States, he says, it should accelerate long-term plans to develop alternate sources of energy, ultimately doubling domestic production of oil from 4 billion to 8 billion barrels a year.

He also cites a study by William Nordhaus of Yale University, to be published shortly, which estimates that crude oil from shale can be produced in the United States at \$5.50 a barrel, compared with the new "market" price of Persian Gulf oil of more than \$7 a barrel.

Mr. Nordhaus also estimates that sufficient petroleum from conventional sources can be produced to satisfy nearly all U.S. needs at about \$6 a barrel.

The interview followed public comments by Mr. Simon in which he voiced confidence in the nation's ability to meet the energy crisis. But at the same time an Energy Office spokesman had noted that without legislation the agency lacks authority to take steps that may prove necessary.

Mr. Simon said that even without the emergency energy legis-

lation now stalled in Congress, the government has been able to deal with price gouging, jet fuel shortages, truck stoppages and other problems stemming from the energy crisis.

He said that the legislation is "certainly desirable," but added that his office will "move fast and decisively in the weeks ahead, whenever and wherever serious problems develop."

However, an Energy Office spokesman said later that while the legislation there is no authority for mandatory closings of gas stations on Saturdays and Sundays, mandatory limits on the amount of gasoline that stations may sell to customers at a single time and mandatory rationing of gasoline.

In addition, the Energy Office needs congressional authority to require plants to convert from oil to coal and to provide waivers from the Clean Air Act for some such conversions, the spokesman said.

Legislation is also needed for the creation of a government-owned Federal Energy Administration and to deal with "windfall profits" of the nation's oil companies, he said.

Mr. Simon repeated his decision, made in the face of some opposition in the Pentagon, to divert 1.5 million barrels of jet fuel from the military to civilian airlines.

While a new Oil Allocation

Act gave the government authority to distribute fuels through out the economy on a priority basis, the Energy Office has as yet completed a delay on a final Dec. 27 date that regulations were to take effect.

The Energy Office reported that it had drafted regulations which would be submitted to Congress by the end of the week. Some of the regulations are beyond the 15-day time limit in the legislation.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

The Energy Office asked the extension because it feared a large number of petroleum companies on the proposed regulations which must be submitted by the end of the week.

## Turk Premier-Designate Fails In Bid for Coalition Cabinet

ANKARA, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Premier designate Naim Talut today said he had failed in his efforts to break a two-month-long political deadlock and form a new government, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Talut, who has served as acting premier in the interim that developed following the Oct. 14 general elections, offered his verbal resignation to Mr. Koruturk.

Emerging from the Cankaya Presidential Palace, Mr. Talut told newsmen that he had not succeeded in forming a new government under the "present" conditions. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Koruturk invited leaders of eight political parties for a meeting late today, a presidential spokesman announced.

In a broadcast to the nation, Mr. Koruturk had said new elections appeared to be the only solution, and appealed to the parties for cooperation.

Lead Party Failed  
The Republican People's party won a slim plurality in the October elections but its left-leaning leader, Bulent Ecevit, was unable to form the coalition he needed to govern.

Suleyman Demirel, whose Justice party polled the second-highest vote, also was unsuccessful. Mr. Koruturk then invited all parties to form a coalition government under Mr. Talut.

Political sources said that a sense of urgency over the crisis was heightened by the harm it was causing to the nation's economy and by the need for approval of a state budget by the end of the year.

The budget could be approved

with President Ataturk in a total and social revolution transformed Turkey from Oriental feudal state into a modern secular state linked with Western Europe.

Ataturk died in November 1938 and the Grand National Assembly unanimously chose Mr. Inönü as president of the republic. He also appointed lifetime president of the Republican People's party, resigned from the party in 1972.

President Inönü kept Turkey technically neutral for the few years of World War II. 1944 Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and in February 1945, aligned itself with the Allied powers, declaring war on Germany and Japan.

Re-elected president in 1950, he encouraged the idea of an active political party. The Democratic party of Celal Bayar and Adnan Menderes emerged and gained victory at free elections to parliament in 1950.

Ataturk died in November 1938 and the Grand National Assembly unanimously chose Mr. Inönü as president of the republic. He also appointed lifetime president of the Republican People's party, resigned from the party in 1972.

President Inönü kept Turkey technically neutral for the few years of World War II. 1944 Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and in February 1945, aligned itself with the Allied powers, declaring war on Germany and Japan.

Re-elected president in 1950, he encouraged the idea of an active political party. The Democratic party of Celal Bayar and Adnan Menderes emerged and gained victory at free elections to parliament in 1950.

Ataturk died in November 1938 and the Grand National Assembly unanimously chose Mr. Inönü as president of the republic. He also appointed lifetime president of the Republican People's party, resigned from the party in 1972.

President Inönü kept Turkey technically neutral for the few years of World War II. 1944 Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and in February 1945, aligned itself with the Allied powers, declaring war on Germany and Japan.

Re-elected president in 1950, he encouraged the idea of an active political party. The Democratic party of Celal Bayar and Adnan Menderes emerged and gained victory at free elections to parliament in 1950.

Ataturk died in November 1938 and the Grand National Assembly unanimously chose Mr. Inönü as president of the republic. He also appointed lifetime president of the Republican People's party, resigned from the party in 1972.

President



## U.S. Defense Request Seen Up \$5 Billion

### Fiscal 1975 Budget at \$84 Billion

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (WP).—The military budget request now being made by the Pentagon is expected to be for a \$5 billion increase in spending over this year's \$79 billion, as part of a record \$84 billion fiscal 1975 budget, government officials say.

The administration, as early as January, had publicly estimated that defense spending in fiscal 1975 would rise to about \$80 billion, from the current fiscal 1974 estimate of about \$79 billion, simply to keep pace with rising prices and military and civilian pay scales.

However, the budget being prepared for submission to Congress next month reportedly expects that increase in proposed military outlays by another \$1 billion to \$2 billion. Fiscal 1975 was the 12-month period beginning on July 1, 1974.

Aside from a higher annual cost, officials say the budget request will probably be accompanied to Capitol Hill by a supplemental budget request for the fiscal year of up to \$1 billion to cover the costs of the Middle East.

Not Unexpected

Neither the reportedly stepped 1975 budget request nor the supplemental request were unexpected after the Arab-Israeli war, in November, senior U.S. defense Department officials said. It is known that they would go beyond the previously planned \$83-billion level for fiscal 1975. They also noted that the Pentagon was considering a supplemental request to beef up the readiness of forces, following the Middle East crisis.

Pentagon officials explain it, "factors contributed to the rising costs, including fuel prices and the dollar situation. But the biggest factor, they say, reflected an effort to alleviate alleged shortages in U.S. weapons stocks, an apparent by the Middle East war and by the necessity to large quantities of arms to in a hurry."

## Center-West U.S. Truck by Heavy Snow and Rain

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI).—A wind and snow swept the mid-western United States to with Denver recording the first snowfall in 60 years.

St. Louis, Mo., had 10 inches of snow in a storm that swept across upper Mississippi Valley and western Great Lakes.

Foot of snow fell on Denver, with flights at the city's airport delayed. Winds piled snow drifts up to 10 feet deep throughout east-Coronado.

Meanwhile, rain battered the Mississippi Valley and caused flooding in some areas. At least 60 families were displaced from their homes in St. Louis, Miss., where six inches of rain fell.

Warnings were also posted for southern Illinois and parts of Kentucky. A tornado struck Lockwood, Mo., damaging homes, downing trees and power lines. There were no injuries.

Winds were clear over most of the rest of the nation, although heavy rain was reported in Ohio Valley and on the West Pacific Coast.

## Unfall Is Heavy France, Snow Central Spain

ARLES, Dec. 25 (AP).—A rain fell all Christmas Day in northern France and along French Riviera.

Heavy rain with gusts of 30 miles per hour felled trees and electricity pylons in Cannes area, and blocked roads. Traffic was stopped on most passes in the Alps. Several avalanches at the border, trapping about 1,000 weekenders.

Heavy rain cut power to the ski resorts of the Alps and north of putting all ski tow out of operation.

Hotels and restaurants were closed by the rain in many of southern France and Spain. At Marseilles airport, three inches of rain was recorded in 24 hours.

Spain, heavy snow snarled traffic and gave several central and northern Spain their first white Christmas in more than a decade. In north, tourists enjoyed balmy weather.

Madrid had a white Christmas but a cold drizzle on Christmas Day. At La Granja, a Spain's "Little Versailles," an interruption for 40 hours of the blanket of snow was less than five feet deep.

On roads in the central and in the Pyrenees have closed, traffic police said. In Andalusia, provinces, roads without chains were closed to circulation.



Florida State official showing some of the many bales of seized marijuana.

## 'Largest Haul' of Marijuana Seized by Agents in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 25 (AP).—The Florida police confiscated more than 25 tons of marijuana yesterday and said the seizure was the largest of its kind ever in the United States.

The authorities said the marijuana was worth \$20 million. William Troelstrup, head of the state Department of Law Enforcement, said 13 persons were arrested in early-morning raids in five northern Florida counties. He said other arrests were expected.

The marijuana, said to have been shipped here from Colombia, was seized after it was unloaded from a boat docked in an isolated area near Port St. Joe.

Mr. Troelstrup said agents confiscated the rest of the marijuana as it was being driven away in small trucks from a boat docked in an isolated area near Port St. Joe.

Mr. Troelstrup said agents from 10 federal, state and local agencies were involved in the first week investigation leading to the arrests.

Each bag was carefully wrapped and marked 100 pounds, Mr. Troelstrup said, and was being driven away in trucks.

Officials said 11 persons were arrested on marijuana possession charges and two were arrested as illegal aliens.

"We believe the arrests and seizure of this marijuana has broken the back of the major supplier of grass [marijuana] for the eastern United States," Mr. Troelstrup said.

Eugene Whitworth, a Florida state attorney, said one of the 11 persons charged with possession was trailed as he drove a camper

from Gainesville to Port St. Joe in northern Florida. Most of the haul was found in two trucks in a barn near Port St. Joe.

"One of the trucks was... loaded from stem to stern," said one officer. "It was so loaded down it could hardly move."

Mr. Troelstrup said agents confiscated the rest of the marijuana as it was being driven away in small trucks from a boat docked in an isolated area near Port St. Joe.

Mr. Troelstrup said agents from 10 federal, state and local agencies were involved in the first week investigation leading to the arrests.

## Sen. Gurney, Being Probed, Shuns Watergate Committee

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (WP).—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., President Nixon's loyal ally on the Senate Watergate committee, has ceased to be an active member of the committee, according to Senate sources and records.

A check of the transcripts of the committee's hearings shows that Sen. Gurney has not been present to ask questions at any of the committee's last eight public sessions.

In contrast, all the other six committee members have attended at least four of the last eight public sessions, with Sens. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., and Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., having perfect records.

The last eight public sessions cover the time from Oct. 31 to Nov. 15, during which period Sen. Gurney acknowledged that the Justice Department was investigating allegations that Florida builders secretly contributed large sums of money to him and expected preferential treatment from the Federal Housing Administration.

In addition to absents himself from public sessions, Sen. Gurney also has not been attending any of the private meetings of the senators in recent months, sources said.

Sen. Gurney has denied knowledge of such fund-raising efforts. There have been recent occasions when one senator was needed to swear in witnesses for executive sessions, or one senator was needed because certain witnesses wanted at least one committee member to chair the session. On some of these occasions, other committee members were unavailable, and Sen. Gurney was available but declined to come and preside, sources said.

Sources said the apparent explanation for Sen. Gurney's recent inaction with the committee is the federal probe.

Early last month, the Miami Herald reported that one of Sen. Gurney's former fund raisers, Larry E. Williams of Orlando, had agreed to plead guilty to two felony charges and to testify

for the government, in return for immunity from additional prosecution.

The newspaper said Mr. Williams told federal investigators that he collected more than \$300,000 in cash from government contractors for a secret Gurney booster fund.

The Herald also reported that Jim Groot, who resigned as Sen. Gurney's administrative assistant in October, has told investigators that, on several occasions in 1971 and 1972, Mr. Williams gave him envelopes stuffed with thousands of dollars in cash for Sen. Gurney.

## New U.S. Party, Libertarians, Optimistic on Making Gains

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25 (AP).—Few people remember that the Libertarian party got a presidential vote in the 1972 presidential election, placing it third in the Electoral College voting, after the Republicans and Democrats.

Libertarians remember, however, and because of national political developments, Libertarians are hopeful of emerging from obscurity.

The party is organized in 34 states and claims 30,000 to 50,000 members. Its 1972 presidential candidate, philosopher Prof. John Hospers, has made speeches across the country since the election.

"We're growing all the time," says Prof. Hospers. "We'll be on the ballot in congressional elections in a number of states next year. We have members in every state but one and state organizations in 34 states."

The party is strongest in California, Washington, Colorado, Texas and Illinois.

The party's contention that Watergate grew out of an unhealthy preoccupation with politics. Libertarians consider themselves essentially an anti-political party.

"We feel Watergate would never have happened if government didn't have such enormous power," says Prof. Hospers, 64-year-old chairman of the Philosophy Department at the University of Southern California.

The chief Libertarian tenet is individualism. Libertarians want people to be free to do as they please in what they choose as long as they do not restrict the rights of others to do the same. Their "objectivist" philosophy is based largely on the writings of Ayn Rand, author of the novel "The Fountainhead."

The party favors individual choice in such matters as abortion and opposes police "victimless crimes," such as smoking marijuana, gambling and sexual relations between consenting adults. The party is against school busing but for civil rights, against the draft but in favor of military spending. Members believe private industry and business could do a better job of providing most of the services now provided by government.

Conservative Bent

Two of every three persons joining the party are former Republicans, says Prof. Hospers. Most, he says, have a conservative bent.

Edward E. Clark, California party chairman, says he is "wildly optimistic" about the possibilities of growth, mainly because of three events:

● The presidential ticket of Prof. Hospers and Theodore Nathan of Oregon polled more than 1,000 write-in votes in California, more write-ins than any other ticket.

● The party polled one electoral vote for Hospers-Nathan from Roger MacBride of Virginia, the first electoral vote ever cast for a woman.

● The Watergate scandal. "It's a significant and very favorable thing for us," says Mr. Clark, an attorney for Atlantic Richfield Co.

He adds: "Watergate has disenchanted people with President Nixon, with Republicans and with existing politics in general. We think it works to our advantage because it frees people from their traditional loyalties."



Sen. Edward J. Gurney

He adds: "Watergate has disenchanted people with President Nixon, with Republicans and with existing politics in general. We think it works to our advantage because it frees people from their traditional loyalties."

The party's first meeting was held in a home in Westminster, Colo., two years ago. The party is still based in Colorado and the national chairman is Susan Nolan of Denver. Prof. Hospers hopes delegates to the party's next national convention in Houston will move the party headquarters out of Colorado to a more populous state.

## Nixon and His Friend Robert Abplanalp

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (WP).—Robert H. Abplanalp, President Nixon's close friend and benefactor, retained Mr. Nixon as an attorney in 1963 to keep the federal government from interfering with Mr. Abplanalp's aerosol valve manufacturing business, according to the former president of the company.

The former president, John J. Baessler, who started the company, Precision Valve Corp., in 1949 with Mr. Abplanalp and a third partner, said that Mr. Abplanalp came to him with the proposition that they hire Mr. Nixon, then a partner in the New York law firm of Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell, "to get something."

What the partners wanted, Mr. Baessler said, was to be left alone by the federal government. He said Precision Valve was constantly getting requests to do work for the government. "We didn't want them to know what we were doing. We were afraid they'd steal our ideas," Mr. Baessler explained. Government contract officers say this attitude is not uncommon. Government contracts often mean government auditing, and many companies do not want their competitors to know their internal finances. "Sometimes the government applies pressure to force companies to take government work," says a Navy Department scientist familiar with contract problems.

"Snoopers Out"

Mr. Baessler said Precision Valve already had a lawyer for its corporate legal work. He said he approved retaining Mr. Nixon—at an annual fee he could not recall—only on the assurance that Mr. Nixon would "keep the snoopers out."

Vincent A. Carberry, a spokesman for Mr. Abplanalp, said Precision Valve employed Mr. Nixon "to help him out" and to make use of the Nixon firm's experience in Japan, where Precision Valve was starting a subsidiary.

The background of Mr. Nixon's relationship with Mr. Abplanalp is significant because of the degree to which the President is indebted to him. Based on transactions that are publicly known, Mr. Abplanalp is Mr. Nixon's biggest benefactor. As a friend and companion of the President, Mr. Abplanalp is second only to their mutual friend, C.G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

It was Mr. Abplanalp's loan of \$65,000 that enabled Mr. Nixon to purchase his \$1.5-million home in San Clemente, Calif., in 1969. It was Mr. Abplanalp's subsequent cancellation of that debt, through a complicated transaction with Mr. Rebozo, that enabled Mr. Nixon to make a profit on the San Clemente purchase a year and a half later.

On Mr. Abplanalp's Grand Cay Island in the Bahamas, he has built a presidential suite for Mr. Nixon's exclusive use. On Key Biscayne in Florida, Mr. Abplanalp has built a home for the use of the Secret Service and General Services Administration near Mr. Nixon's two homes.

It was Mr. Abplanalp's lawyer, William E. Griffin, who paid Mr. Nixon \$150,000 last year for two



According to his friends and business associates, Abplanalp has devoted his life to Nixon since his friend became President. Despite the closeness, Abplanalp's name was almost unknown to the general public until this year.

vacant Key Biscayne lots that Mr. Nixon purchased in 1967 for the discounted price of \$37,600. It opens a hole that releases a mixture of propellant gas and the product, which may be hair spray, shaving cream, or whipped cream.

Since its invention by the Agriculture Department during World War II, the valve had been made of metal and was expensive to manufacture. It also had a tendency to leak.

Plastic Valve

Mr. Abplanalp designed a valve that was made of plastic, could be reliable and made cheaply. His name appears on the patents. However, Mr. Baessler, now living in Florida after selling his interest in the valve company to Mr. Abplanalp in 1963 for \$5 million, said the story that Mr. Abplanalp invented the valve by himself is "bull."

"The truth is, we sat down until 2 a.m. many nights for about two months and figured it out," he said. "One day, one guy had an idea, and the next day, the other had one."

The three men founded Precision Valve in 1949 with a \$33,000 loan from Mr. Baessler. The company has been the dominant manufacturer in the business ever since.

The exact amount of Mr. Abplanalp's profits is not known. A company is not required to disclose its finances unless it has 500 or more stockholders. Mr. Abplanalp bought out Mr. Baessler's interest in the company in 1956 and Mr. Baessler's in 1963, leaving Mr. Abplanalp the sole owner of the firm.

But although the company's profits are secret, a rough estimate can be made. A. H. Gus Lawrence, the marketing manager for aerosol propellants in Du Pont Co.'s Freon Division, says Precision Valve made about 40 percent of the 2.8 billion valves produced in the country last year. At an average price of 2 1/2 cents per valve, this would bring Precision Valve annual sales of \$38 million.

After-Tax Profit

Industry executives estimate Mr. Abplanalp's after-tax profit at about 10 percent, indicating annual profits of \$3.8 million.

Mr. Abplanalp also makes valves overseas and has other businesses besides valves. Mr. Carberry, the Abplanalp spokesman, said that Mr. Abplanalp has sold his total annual sales of \$60 million.

Despite the profits, Mr. Abplanalp's Bronxville split-level is an unimposing four-bedroom house that Mr. Abplanalp purchased in 1969 for \$65,000. West-

chester County land records show he took a \$35,000 mortgage from the seller.

The living room of the home is dominated by a painting of Mr. Abplanalp's two school-age children and wife, Josephine. Mr. Abplanalp met his wife at his favorite restaurant, Mercurio's in Manhattan, where he tends to order steak or shrimps rather than the more exotic fare on the menu.

Mr. Abplanalp owns or leases a number of Bahamian islands, several purchased in the name of Precision Valve. He operates one of the islands, Walker's Cay, as a fishing resort open to the public. The island is a 50-minute flight from the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., airport.

Pool Table Added

Although Mr. Abplanalp entertains friends and business associates at Walker's Cay, his quarters are on nearby Grand Cay, where Mr. Nixon's suite was built. After the presidential suite was built, Mr. Lawrence said, his noticed that a pool table had been added to a downstairs room at Grand Cay.

Mr. Lawrence and other associates of Mr. Abplanalp said Mr. Abplanalp spends much of his time on the islands playing gun rummy (he can win or lose up to \$2,000 dollars a night, they say), playing pool, and drinking.

Mr. Lawrence, who calls Mr. Abplanalp an unpretentious man, said Mr. Abplanalp also visits the gambling casino on Paradise Island, owned by Resorts International, Inc. The chairman of Resorts International, James M. Crosby, is a friend of Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Abplanalp.

Besides making valves, Mr. Abplanalp has tried earning chickens, hatching trout, and in a proposed plan that he later withdrew, operating an airport in upstate New York.

Last year, Mr. Abplanalp invested \$115,000 in a new bank in Yonkers, N.Y., where Precision Valve's plant is located. Together with his employees and others who work for him, Mr. Abplanalp controlled 23 percent of the stock of the bank, Hudson Valley National Bank, when it was chartered by the U.S. controller of the currency in December, 1971.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the DIAMOND for you This Xmas

buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use. Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

diamond source, 21, boulevard de la Woluwe, 1200 Brussels, Belgium tel: 02/71.53.05

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

## Break away with Camel filter

Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the tobacco. The aroma of the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.



## Carving Up Alaska

Alaska, the last great unspoiled open space on the North American continent, continues under siege by the developers.

The Alaska Native Claims Act that finally rendered justice to the Eskimos and Indians required the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a plan for the permanent administration of the public lands that were retained by the federal government. The Interior Department might have drawn up a model plan and thereby avoided entirely the kind of needless exploitation that ruined the frontier in the rest of the United States.

But the plan made public last week by Secretary Morton is a botched-up job. Superficially, it sounds good: Eleven new parks and national monuments and nine wildlife refuges. But several of the parks are smaller than they should be, and nearly 19 million acres are turned over to the Forest Service. At several critical points, the Interior Department has given way (and given away) to the resource-oriented agencies — its own Bureau of Land Management and the Agriculture Department's Forest Service — rather than strengthen the relatively conservation-minded Park Service and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Although the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management pay lip service to the "multiple-use" concept, they are too easily responsive to the various commodity interests — lumbering, mining, grazing — that seek the economic development of the public lands.

A national park is proposed for the Wrangells area in southeastern Alaska, but by some ingenious gerrymandering, the boundaries of the park are drawn in such a way as to include the mountain peaks and the spectacular glacier scenery but to exclude many of the more accessible valleys. There has been copper mining there in the past and mining companies still have a lively interest in the potentialities of the region.

The Yukon Flats, mostly a huge forested wetland, are absolutely essential to the migratory birds of North and South America and abound with many kinds of wild animals. Conservationists several years ago fought off the proposal to build the Ram-

parts Dam that would have flooded out a portion of this bird and animal habitat. Logically, the entire Yukon Flats should be administered as a wildlife refuge. Instead, Interior has assigned the upper one-third of the Flats to the Forest Service. Since the spruce forests there are scarcely of a productive quality to justify this decision, the suspicion naturally arises that the department is keeping open the possibility of oil and gas exploration.

Similarly, control of the Noatak area is curiously divided between the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. It is designated as an "ecological reserve" with the avowed intention of running it as a wildlife refuge but with the Land Management Bureau described as the "lead agency." This hybrid arrangement makes no conservation sense. Since Noatak is south of the Arctic slope now being developed for its oil and gas, the logical explanation is that the department is keeping open the possibility that the oil industry might some day desire gas pipelines and access roads built through this land. That would be possible if it is administered by the Land Management Bureau but forbidden if it is run by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Secretary of the Interior Morton is amiable and, generally well-intentioned but he and his associates have proved something less than stalwart in standing up to the aggressive developmental pressures urged by Agriculture Secretary Butz and others in the Nixon administration. Fortunately, the administration does not have the last word. Congress now has five years in which to approve, reject, or revise this plan.

If the public makes its concern known, Congress may yet make full use of the opportunity that the Interior Department has partly missed. The Wrangells and the Yukon Flats and Noatak, after all, are like Grand Canyon and the redwoods and the Outer Banks, they are national treasures belonging to all Americans and not just to the residents of the state in which they are found.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Soaring Price of Oil

By doubling oil prices—which, including the last increase of 70 percent, means that they are about three and a half times what they were a few months ago—the Persian Gulf oil producers are holding the whole industrial world to ransom.

Doubtless the other producers will join the feast. Political blackmail is added to economic injury by the use of the oil boycott to bring indirect pressure on Israel to make peace on Arab terms. The oil producers argue that all's fair in trade and war. The boot is now on their foot, especially that of the Arabs.

The industrial democracies are now paying the price for their own failure to recognize the dangers of their own profligate use of energy and their failure to develop resources which would have avoided their exposure to the pressures of a sellers' market in this most crucial and strategic of all commodities.

It will be, for the next few years, a heavy price in terms of reduced rate of growth and re-adjustment of industry and living-styles. The universal problem of inflation will be increased by very steep increases in fuel prices and of manufactures and goods of almost every kind. In order to stimulate economies there is no sensible alternative to passing on the increases to consumers of all kinds.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Assassination in Spain

Spain is not now used to political violence on Thursday's scale. Riots, sit-ins and demonstrations have become common, with the secular and religious left wings either competing to lead a progressive reform movement or, as in the illegal "workers' commissions," cooperating in it.

But not since the civil war has there been an important political assassination, and Spaniards in general will both condemn the act and fear the results of it. The pattern has now become well established with ill-fated regimes: As soon as signs of relaxation appear the impatience to gain a freedom which had previously seemed lost for all time wells up into agitation and usually violence. It is this gesture which deters the really

repressive regimes, like South Africa and the Soviet Union, from allowing even a gesture toward the freedoms enjoyed in Western Europe and North America.

—From the Guardian (London).

\* \* \*

Europe had begun to believe that it had grown out of the age of political assassination. Political assassinations belonged in the Balkans and the turbulent periods before and after the First World War. They seem anachronistic now.

Many people will say that Admiral Carrero Blanco died precisely because Spain itself is anachronistic. This is only partly true. With bombs going off in London it is not so easy to argue that political extremism spreads only under repressive governments. But there must be more than chance behind the assassination in Spain.

There are many people in Spain who see the need for a gradual move towards democracy and membership of the European Community. The longer the move is postponed the more difficult will it become. If change is repressed beyond a certain point it will come to violence. Perhaps the assassination is a sign that violent change is already on the way.

—From the Times (London).

### The Geneva Talks

Eban's speech at the Geneva conference has ignored United Nations resolutions on the Middle East and Jerusalem, and is a flagrant challenge to the Security Council and the UN resolutions.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has made it clear that the first work of the conference should be to achieve early agreement on the disengagement of forces on the Suez Canal . . . but even in contradiction with its ally, Israel has asked that this issue be delayed to a later stage, revealing the evasive intentions of Israel.

Mrs. Meir forgets that the Middle East question is not the problem of Egypt, Syria or Jordan, but mainly that of the Palestinians . . . a people whose land has been occupied by Israel, and when they started the struggle to regain their rights, they were considered terrorists by Israel.

—From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 26, 1898

PARIS—In London the Christmas markets are overflowing, as usual, with every good thing the low prices of which would utterly astound the shopper of twenty years ago. Those who have seen the gradual cheapening of game, poultry, groceries, fruit and preserved foods can scarcely realize the contrast. Inquiry, however, showed that it had not been an exceptionally good season for the merchant.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 26, 1923

WASHINGTON—The question of the immunity of diplomatic liquor has developed as a scandal owing to a raid made by prohibition agents last Saturday and the seizure of a list of fourteen hundred names alleged to compromise those of many prominent persons of this city, including two cabinet members and other high officials and several members of the two Houses of Congress. The Treasury Department denied two days ago that any such list has been in its possession.



'It's Not Second-Hand... It's Pre-Owned.'

## Present Everywhere at Once

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS.—At this instant Henry Kissinger has had and is having more influence on international affairs than any secretary of state and most American presidents. Because he combines a kinetic sense of motion with his dynamic vision of diplomacy, he has become a global personality with few peers.

How long this can continue is impossible to predict for success can be evanescent. There are limitations to an approach seemingly based on perpetual motion. Only once before in U.S. history has there been a similar phenomenon at State, John Foster Dulles, of whom it was jokingly said President Eisenhower summoned him and warned: "Foster, don't just do something; stand there."

No one can complain that Kissinger either stands there or doesn't do enough. As the current Swiss Review of World Affairs writes: "In recent weeks President Nixon's secretary of state has zoomed around the world like a sorcerer on a magic carpet. And, like rabbits out of a hat, his movements have yielded formulas of compromise which, however they may be regarded, are certainly aimed at promoting peace."

Kissinger is a master of the art of employing an effective blend of pressure and accommodation at the right moment in the right place, with optimal exploitation of the political and psychological realities which he has at his command to an unusual degree.

### Changing Diplomacy

During recent decades, as jet aircraft vastly increased possibilities of personal contact and as conventional exchanges featuring foreign ministers and ambassadors were more and more replaced by roving envoys working directly for heads of government, the scope and application of diplomacy have been revolutionized.

American presidents unconsciously accepted the new possibilities. A series of special agents, working directly for the White House, steadily eroded the State Department's accustomed role: House for Wilson, Hopkins for Roosevelt, Bundy, Harriman and others for Kennedy and, until recently, Kissinger for Nixon.

"Henry Kissinger is a personage," he says. "Some find him a bit overwhelming—I am sure he will not take offense at my choice of term—but this is normal because he revolves in so many spheres and tries to be present

everywhere at once. He calculates like a politician. He also knows how to come to terms like a politician or lead the offensive like a man of this category as well as how to abandon its pursuit when his position is in peril.

"Finally, Henry Kissinger is a man who lives each minute. This is my way of describing him: mobile, impassioned, calculating, very well organized, sometimes detached and most likely a dreamer, and unquestionably good-hearted."

This is as good a mid-term judgment on the world's best known diplomat as one is likely to hear today.

### Dulles-esque

Dulles never accepted that theory and tended to run U.S. foreign policy from an airborne briefcase. This, also, and on a grander scale, seems to be Kissinger's approach. He does not—as did Dulles, when abroad—send for instructions. He whizzes back and forth, leaving together Washington and the world.

Moreover, he has acquired abroad a degree of admiration never granted to Dulles. Michel Jobert, France's perceptive foreign minister, called the "French Kissinger" as President Pompidou's No. 1 adviser before taking over the Quai d'Orsay, has often publicly featured in debates or disagreements with the man dubbed "Duke Henry" in a French book. Yet Jobert cherishes esteem and genuine friendship for his colleague and occasional adversary.

"Henry Kissinger is a personage," he says. "Some find him a bit overwhelming—I am sure he will not take offense at my choice of term—but this is normal because he revolves in so many spheres and tries to be present

everywhere at once. He calculates like a politician. He also knows how to come to terms like a politician or lead the offensive like a man of this category as well as how to abandon its pursuit when his position is in peril.

"Finally, Henry Kissinger is a man who lives each minute. This is my way of describing him: mobile, impassioned, calculating, very well organized, sometimes detached and most likely a dreamer, and unquestionably good-hearted."

This is as good a mid-term judgment on the world's best known diplomat as one is likely to hear today.

WASHINGTON—This has been a bleak Christmas season throughout the Western world. For in different ways all the major capitals manifest Watergate effects.

While the precipitating problem varies from country to country, the general outcome is everywhere the same. The governments of the European countries, which I have just been visiting, suffer as severely as the Nixon administration from a crisis of public confidence in national leadership.

Consider first the strange case of West Germany. There's no public scandal even remotely comparable to Watergate in Bonn. Chancellor Willy Brandt, having done right by both his allies in the West and the Communist countries to the East, commands genuine moral respect almost everywhere.

Except at home. The Arab oil boycott has raised the specter of unemployment in Germany at a time when the unions are making big demands. But the Brandt government has not been able to come up with a program to meet these domestic problems.

As a result, the chancellor's Social Democratic party has suffered a 10 percent drop in the polls, and the knives are out for Herr Brandt inside the party. An official party report speaks of "permanent personal conflicts at

## Thistlebottomism And Doublespeak

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—"Miss Thistlebottomism" was the name of a delightful book about word usage written by Theodore Bernstein of The New York Times two years ago.

"Miss Thistlebottomism" was a mythical English teacher, and her hobgoblins were fussbudget rules that rigidly applied—obscure rather than clearly meaning. It was a Thistlebottomism, who insisted that Winston Churchill not end a sentence with a preposition, to which he thundered, "This is an impertinence up with which I will not put!"

Recently, a group of Thistlebottomisms has been formed by the National Council of Teachers of English into a "Committee on Public Doublespeak," charged with finding and exposing what the teachers call "lying in public places," which could mean reading in libraries but probably refers to the use of euphemisms by public officials.

We need to point out to kids, says Walker Gibson, president of the teachers' council, "that they are being conned in many ways by powerful, rich forces." (The use of "rich" in that statement tends to foster class hatred; as used by some teachers today, "rich" has a pejorative connotation, like "political.")

### 'Distortion'

The Public Doublespeak committee will "combat semantic distortion," it says. An example of the distortion it will expose: "protective reaction," a Pentagon term for air strike, which is a dragon that has frequently been slain.

But where does "semantic distortion" begin? In the halls of academe, that's where, as malleable little minds are worked over by pretentious Thistlebottomisms.

Who took a chubby little boy named Romy Ziegler, bombarded him with computer terminology at tender age—then to the point of using "program" as a verb—until, years later, "inactive" sprang unbidden to his lips?

Who took the words "contemporaries" and "equals" that convey honest meanings—and cast them into the ashcan, to be picked up by garbage men now called sanitation engineers, semantically distorting them into the harsh pseudoscientific "peer group"? The pedagogues, that's who, not the politicians.

Physician, spelt, thyself. In spoken discourse, who has elevated the verb "to orient" to the same of academic vogue, and not by accident? The "peer-group-oriented" child hardly knows where his head is at, and one Far East expert at the State Department described himself as "Orient-oriented."

Have you ever tried to pin a Thistlebottom down to specifics

without getting back a fistful of Fabium, he or she calls an "overview"? How come the "overview" is not part of academic jargon? Bel Kaufman, in "Up the Down Staircase," defined "interpersonal relationships" as a fight between kids, and a request for "affiliary civic agencies for supportive discipline" as a frantic academic euphemism for "Call the cops!"

### Jargoneers

Wading through the meaningless "meaningful," the irrelevant "relevant," the cancerous "vibes," and the madness of "methodology," it is not hard to see how the jargon-fod graduates of our school systems turn into the jargoneers of the Pentagon, cranking this in and phrasing that out, exacerbating, quantifying, proliferating as they were taught to do. They were weaned on hegemonist milk.

The scenario-oriented general gruffly bawls "what are the options?" Is the pupil who started to say "choose" one day when his teacher came back with the roguish "opt," that child sworn never to be one-up again.

I'm not really angry at English teachers; I was started on my way with words by Miss Ruth Goldstein of the Bronx High School of Science, and hardly a typewriter clicks whose pounce does not owe a debt to some Miss Thistlebottomism.

And it is a great idea to combat semantic distortion, so long as one begins at home and never pretends that an "Oswald Award"—named after the assassin who held that political speech was "largely the defense of the indefensible"—is limited to men seeking political power.

For with all the doublespeak spoken by teachers and politicians, who would like to know, in, we can also hear the vivid phrases that inspire, inflame or infuriate: from the apt appellation of leak-pluggers as "plumbers" to the cruelly evocative "twisting slowly, slowly in the wind" to the use by John Mitchell of Joseph P. Kennedy's immortal line: "When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

Their children and bespirited disciples, that's who, they say, not the politicians. Teachers of English should not just be pointing to the manipulative use of language but halting the birth of colorful phrases.

Examples are everywhere. Sprayed on the side of a New York subway car was a Latin student's social comment: "Gloria mundi is sick of transit."

And across a table in a Washington restaurant, presidential counsel Leonard Garment summed up the administration's energy policy with a paraphrase of Shakespeare: "Many are cold, but few are frozen."

Tell that to your peer group, Miss Thistlebottom.

## The Confidence Crises

By Joseph Kraft

the summit of the Social Democratic party which gave the impression that the party has become incapable of agreeing on a political line.

The novelist Gunter Grass, once a close friend and supporter of the chancellor, has accused him of "weakness and lack of imagination." Herbert Wehner, the party's strong man, has publicly likened the chancellor to Hindenburg—the giant with feet of clay whose decision paved the way for Hitler.

Then there is the case of Britain. Prime Minister Edward Heath is morally above reproach. But his free-market theories proved no match for inflation, and the energy problem has been sharpened for Britain by crippling slowdowns in the coal mines and on the railroads.

Faced with a grave emergency, the government, after months of saying that everything was done, has put into effect harsh measures. The budget has been subjected to a record cut, and Mr. Heath has decided to put British industry on a three-day work week beginning in the new year.

### France

The toughness may stand him in good stead in an early election, but everybody knows: that the whiff of unemployment is dirty pool—an effort to blame the unions for troubles which have deep roots in the inequalities of French society. The disillusionment with Mr. Heath is now palpable. As one Cambridge don put it: "Heath talks about a 'Dunkirk policy' but he follows the policy of the Phony War."

France is much better off economically than Britain, and there have been no cuts in power or gasoline use. But the government

of President Georges Pompidou is visibly docking.

Mr. Pompidou himself is unwell. The fight for the succession between former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is on inside the ruling coalition. As part of that fight, there have been public demands for the resignation of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer.

There is widespread moral indignation (a rare thing in France) at the bugging of the Sunday newspaper, *Croix du Dimanche*, especially because the government first laughed it off as a joke, and then tried to fob the blame off on the civil service. So severe is the dissatisfaction that there is a distinct possibility that the next French president might be François Mitterrand, a candidate of the left who will run with Communist support.

This general decline of public faith in leadership is not easy to understand. The symptoms, of trouble do not fit into any uniform pattern.

But I think there is an underlying explanation. The basic fact is that governments are not up to the responsibilities which have been thrust upon them. They lack the tools, the brains and the guts to handle the modern economic life in a fair and effective way. They cannot pay.

This incapacity becomes manifest as soon as any problem emerges. Whether the difficulty be Watergate or energy or inflation, the result is to make manifest the weakness of government. This impotence sets in motion a chain of events which is now everywhere apparent. It is a crisis apt to endure long past the present bleak Christmas.

## Letters

### Venezuela Vote

I feel compelled to write to you and point out the grievous error in the caption beneath the photograph of soldiers guarding a polling station in Caracas, Venezuela (CHT, Dec. 10). As a longtime Caracas resident (25 years), I have been very aware of Venezuela's progress as a democratic country. The elections held on Dec. 9 were not the "first free elections since 1958," but in fact the fourth. Democratically elected presidents have followed each other in orderly succession every five years, and there has even been a shift in parties controlling the presidency. All of which is very admirable, considering that when Rómulo Betancourt, the first President (1958-63), had completed half of his elected term of office, he had been in power longer than any other president

elected by the people, in all of Venezuela's history. Venezuela has thus far completed 15 years of democratic rule, contrary to the implication in the picture's caption.

MARGARET F. THOLSTRUP, Helsinki.

### Christ in Christmas

I read in the International Herald Tribune (Dec. 14) that a Theodore Sturgis-school superintendent, Ithaca, N.Y.—had arranged that "Ithaca school pupils will be allowed to sing about Frosty the Snowman and Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer, but not about Jesus at school programs this Christmas." And furthermore, that this decision was actually approved by the Board of Education.

To me, as a teen-ager, this is absolutely shocking. Has Mr.

Sturgis any right to destroy the essential spirit of Christmas which is centered on Christ? Was he really being considerate of the "non-Christian children"? It seems to me that he is incredibly irresponsible to withhold from little children so important an answer to life in this terrifying world.

I live in a country where to the men of violence the very name of God is anathema. Is that what it is to Mr. Sturgis too? If so, then he is not such a super-intendant.

JULIA PECK, Dublin, Ireland.

### Bombs and Taxes

Nixon was ever-ready to bomb North Vietnam, but his tax returns show he was rather reluctant to foot the bill!

JEAN DAVIDSON, Sacré, France.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Chairman: John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham  
Publisher: Robert T. Macdonald  
Editor: Murray M. Weiss  
Managing Editor: George W. Hales  
Key Writer: Assistant Managing Editor  
International Herald Tribune, S.A., 20 rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris, France  
Tel.: 22-55-40-41; Telex: 32000 Herald Paris; Cable: Herald, Paris  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Taylor  
© 1973 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

مكتبة المجلد



## Weapons Restrictions 'Ineffective'

# Soviet Authorities Concerned Over Increase in Gun Violence

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.—A sense of nearly fatal shooting in the urban city of Novosibirsk has led Soviet officials to a growing concern about the problem of gun violence in the United States.

Shortly after noon one day last month, a series of shots rang out from an apartment balcony near World War II memorial in a Novosibirsk industrial area. A 19-year-old guard at the time was wounded.

The crime, reported in two national newspapers, stood out for reasons—it showed the ease with which Russians can obtain guns and the remarkably untragic attitude of a group of 19-year-olds.

Like the Soviet Union, with its forces of police and stern government and punishment system, there is no crime record comparable to that in Western Europe. In the United States, there are statistics that the number of gun crimes, especially those involving guns, is rising.

Gun experts concerned with the problem have found that in most of the 15 Soviet republics, including Russia, there are no effective measures requiring the registration of guns.

"It is a pity, but a gun is often handled by people who have no right to use it," a police officer said recently.

"It has become an object of fun for many. It is a rare day when we have no reports on crimes and accidents caused by unskilled, or what is more serious, drunken owners or members of their families."

In Novosibirsk, the gunmen were seven teenagers celebrating a birthday of 25 rubles they had received as half of a stolen dog. They skipped school, bought 15 bottles of wine and went to the home of Alexander Fedosov to celebrate.

They could see the war memorial, which—typical of many in the Soviet Union—has an eternal flame and is constantly guarded by members of the Communist youth organization.

Taking turns with a hunting rifle owned by Alexander's father, they first shot idly into the air, then at streetlights and then at the monument, to scare the guards.

### Guns in School

Boys learn how to handle guns in school as part of a national program and a civil defense program that prepares them for the military draft at age 18.

"It seems to me I hit him," Alexander recalled, according to the newspaper Soviet Culture. Lying on the granite, Misha Marshukov had been hit in the chest by a chip from the monument and directly in the hip by a bullet.

Under orders not to leave their posts, the three other guards stood in place while a snowplow working nearby carried the wounded youth to a hospital. All four guards have been given high citations.

Since handguns are hard to purchase, knives are the most common weapon causing injuries and deaths in weekend drunken brawls in the Soviet Union. Rifles on the other hand, are easily purchased in sporting goods stores, especially in villages where hunting is a popular sport and the source of extra food.

In recent months, the press has carried a rising number of articles about crimes, emphasizing those caused by excessive drinking—which is blamed for most of the violence in the country. The official position is that there is no organized crime in the Soviet Union, only instances of individual anti-social behavior.

In the last year, there have been reports of armed robberies of banks and payrolls in Moscow, Odessa and Rostov-on-Don. In addition, there are frequent crime stories from the Caucasus mountains, where gun owning is traditional.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, a youth paper, reported recently that the police had ambushed and killed a notorious bandit nicknamed "Devil" who had terrorized a mountain region with a submachine gun, a rifle and two pistols.

Trod, the labor paper, told of a Moscow plasterer being ejected from a bus after a drunken fight, going home and getting a rifle, pursuing some of the passengers and wounding two of them.

Between 1940 and 1953, it was required that all owners of hunting rifles register them with the police. Some modest restrictions were added in 1953, limiting ownership to those in official clubs. But those rules are ineffective and "anybody can get a gun," a Soviet official said.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Four Nations on Lake Chad Declare a Drought Disaster

By Thomas A. Johnson

YOUNDE, Cameroon, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The four African countries that border on Lake Chad have declared the lake a disaster area because of current drought and have agreed to cooperate in the region's development.

Africans can solve their own difficulties through alliances, President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast said at a meeting here of the heads of state of the four countries earlier this month.

Present boundaries between them, he said, "were in the interests of the colonialists" and not in the interests of the people.

Western Area Hit Hard  
Niger and Chad are among the nations on the southern shores of the Sahara that have been hit hardest by the drought. In Nigeria, drought has been only partially affected, since much of the area falls into the rain belt of West Africa. The countries that have suffered Chad and Niger are Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Volta and all of which are to the west of Lake Chad region.

Lake Chad, a shallow body of fresh water with marshy shores and an area of about 6,000 square miles, expands and contracts according to seasons and water supply.

The four heads of state agreed on plans to irrigate some 12,000 acres of each country near the lake and on trade in fish and livestock.

The three-day session, at which the President of the Central African Republic, Gen. Jean-Bédel Bokassa, was present as an observer, was the second heads-of-state meeting of the organization known as the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

### Chad's Regionalism

During the summer, the President of Chad took his country out of the grouping of 10 French-speaking nations known as the Common Organization of Africa and Madagascar. The members have a trade agreement, postal systems, research and educational facilities and an airline in common.

The Chad leader said at the time that it made much more sense to belong to regional groups such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission, composed of three former French colonies and one country—Nigeria—that once was a colony of Britain. In fact, a number of French-speaking African countries have asserted that no economic organization in the area could work without the participation of Nigeria, which has about a fifth of the continent's people and is economically the most powerful black African nation.



CHINESE COTTON—Members of a large Chinese commune sort out cotton after this year's record harvest which yielded 10 percent more than last year on a national level. The government attributed the rise to better farming methods.

## Obituaries

# Astronomer Gerald Kuiper; Key Role in U.S. Space Probes

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 25 (UPI).—Gerald P. Kuiper, 68, an internationally known astronomer who played a key role in the early U.S. space program, died of an apparent heart attack Sunday while visiting in Mexico City. He had been associated with the University of Arizona here for 13 years.

A decade ago scientists could not say for sure whether a spacecraft would land safely on the surface of the moon or would sink out of sight into a vast sea of dust. But on Aug. 5, 1964, Dr. Kuiper told a congressional hearing and a nationwide television audience:

"I am willing to bet that if you walked on the moon it would be like crunchy snow."

Years later Neil Armstrong and other astronauts found the lunar surface to be just what the doctor had predicted on the basis of his analysis of thousands of photographs transmitted by Ranger spacecraft.

### Landing Sites

In addition to providing an accurate description of the lunar surface, Dr. Kuiper, as head of the Ranger scientific team, also directed the photographic analysis that helped to pinpoint the landing sites for the Apollo astronauts.

Dutch-born Dr. Kuiper, who came to this country in 1933, was an internationally known planetary scientist long before he became involved with the lunar project.

In the 1930s he discovered dwarf stars, double stars and what was believed in 1933 to be the largest star ever reported, with a diameter 3,000 times greater than the sun's. He also addressed scientific conferences with papers on the age of the galaxy, the distribution of galactic star clusters and other subjects.

### Planets' Moons

In the 1940s, he discovered satellites of the planets Uranus and Neptune, found that the largest moon of Saturn, Titan, had an atmosphere and propounded the theory that there may be billions of planets like the earth in the universe.

In the 1950s he became the first astronomer to measure accurately the diameter of Pluto, the outer planet of the solar system, and he charted the equator and the positions of the poles of cloud-shrouded Venus.

In the 1960s he became one of the foremost authorities on the earth's moon, working on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ranger and Surveyor projects. The latter involved unmanned lunar landings.

### Lionel Stevenson

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Lionel Stevenson, 71, author and James B. Duke professor of English at Duke University from 1955 to 1972, died Friday in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was visiting professor of English at the University of British Columbia. He lived in Durham, N.C.

Mr. Stevenson's books included the biographies "The Showman of Vanity Fair: The Life of William Makepeace Thackeray" and "The Ordeal of George Meredith." Among his more recent works were "Victorian Fiction: A Guide to Research" and "The Pre-Raphaelite Poets."

Mr. Stevenson had been a visiting professor at New York University and visiting lecturer at Oxford University, among other universities.

### André Mutter

PARIS, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Former French government minister and World War II Resistance fighter

André Mutter, 72, died yesterday, his family said today.

Mr. Mutter was imprisoned by the Gestapo between October, 1941, and August, 1942, and in 1944 was appointed to the National Resistance Council as representative of the Liberation and Vengeance group.

He was minister for veterans from 1953 to 1954 and later minister for Algeria.

Author of two books—"Face to Face With the Gestapo" and "Under the Sign of Liberty"—Mr. Mutter was political director of the newspaper L'Est Eclair.

### Dr. Ralph H. Fox

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 25 (UPI).—Ralph H. Fox, 60, professor of mathematics at Princeton University and a specialist in topology, died Sunday in the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital.

Mr. Fox, a member of the Princeton faculty since 1948, devoted most of his career to mathematical topology, and in particular to knot theory, the study of different ways of placing closed curves or loops in three-dimensional space.

He wrote frequently in scholarly journals, and was co-author with Richard Henry Crowell of "Introduction to Knot Theory."

One of Mr. Fox's interests was the ancient Japanese board game of Go. He represented the United States in the first international Go tournament, held in Tokyo in 1963, and later received the fourth Dan degree conferred by the international Go organization in Tokyo.

## Bodies Brought Out From Tangier Crash

TANGIER, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Five hundred rescue workers in freezing rain and high winds, today loaded the bodies of victims of a Belgian jetliner crash onto mules and brought them down the 2,400-foot high Mount Malayine.

Investigators searched the wreckage of the Sabena C-141, which crashed in a violent storm Saturday, for the flight recorder. Airline officials said it had not yet been found.

All 106 passengers and crew died when the plane smashed into the Rif mountain range 20 miles from Tangier airport.

### S. Korea-Japan Meeting

SEOUL, Dec. 25 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry announced Saturday that the long-delayed seventh annual ministerial conference between South Korea and Japan will be held in Tokyo Wednesday. The conference was set for September but has been delayed due to a case involving Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped to Seoul from Tokyo in August.

## Over 100 Missing After Ferry Boat Sinks Off Ecuador

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—More than 100 people are missing, feared drowned, after a Christmas Eve ferryboat disaster near this Pacific Coast port, rescue officials said today.

Thirty-one deaths were confirmed, and about 70 people were saved. The boat was believed to have been carrying more than 200 passengers.

Navy patrol boats searched for the missing throughout the night and were joined by helicopters at dawn.

The 167-ton Jambelli was on its way here from Puerto Bolívar on the border with Peru and sank in the Gulf of Guayaquil between the islands of Puna and Verde.

There was no official word on the cause of the disaster.

## Mail Cards Now for Noel '74

# Italians Are Learning to Live Without Modern Mail System

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 25 (UPI).—If you receive season's greetings from Italy these days, the chances are they were mailed in 1972.

Few Italians are sending Christmas cards this year because prospects are slim that they will be delivered in time—or at all—and even fewer people here entrust envelopes containing checks or other important matter to the chaotic mails.

Italy has become the first industrial society that seems to be becoming resigned to doing without what was considered a basic public service—a reliable postal system.

It is not that the mailman fails to make his appointed rounds. Sometimes he does make them, but what he delivers is mostly junk mail, while a long-overdue welfare check is still missing.

Sometimes it takes a letter 10 days to reach someone who lives at the other side of the city, or—increasingly often—it will be delivered months later, or never.

### Ear Took 29 Days

A macabre special-delivery letter containing a human ear took 29 days to travel from Naples to Rome, although a car can cover the distance in a couple of hours. The letter was purported to have been sent by the kidnappers of J. Paul Getty 3d, a grandson of the U.S. oil billionaire, to support their demand for a huge ransom. Young Mr. Getty was released after the ransom reportedly was paid.

Disarray in the postal administration—as in many other state services—had long been chronic. In the last 18 months near-paralysis has come about because of an unending series of mail workers' strikes and other job actions.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Giuseppe Togni, says that the service is harmed most of all by what he calls the workers' disaffection.

On any given day 60,000 of Italy's 135,000 mail workers report sick. Absenteeism has reached such proportions that Mr. Togni has drafted a bill that would set up an organization of medical inspectors to check up on postal workers who stay home because of illness.

### Salary Complaint

The postal workers' unions contend that their members are scandalously underpaid—a mailman with 10 years' seniority gets about \$250 a month—and forced to work in dilapidated and unhealthful offices. The unions are pressing the government to hire many thousands of new hands to improve the service.

The Postal Ministry has started recruiting new personnel but says that only mechanization will improve service in the long run.

Budget Minister Antonio Giarola went to Milan recently for talks with leading industrialists and businessmen and found that the postal chaos was one of their main complaints. They told him that they were forced to maintain a system of messengers shuttling between their headquarters and mail drops in Switzerland as the only way of getting correspondence to and from foreign countries.

Big corporations also are making great use of telephone and teletype lines, and have organized private networks of courier cars to deliver and pick up correspondence and packages up and down Italy.

Because of such fallback systems the economy continues functioning, although at greatly increased overhead costs.

The incalculable damage to the economy caused by the collapse of regular postal service is compounded by the annoyance, discomfort and anguish often resulting from letters that never arrive.

Nearly every day newspapers print letters from irate readers who suggest individual or collective lawsuits against the state to collect damages for the unspeakable mail service.

The minister of posts has said publicly that the government is legally protected from such court actions. He conceded, however, that the national administration was "morally" responsible for providing reliable mail service.

## Pacific Ketch Sailor Died Natural Death

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 25 (AP).—A crew member who did not survive a 98-day cross-Pacific journey from Yokohama on the ketch Pacific Mariner died of malnutrition and pneumonia, an autopsy disclosed yesterday.

Police said there would be no inquest, since Ray Bulteel, 29, died of natural causes.

The other three members of the ketch's crew are in satisfactory condition in a hospital, suffering from general weakness caused by malnutrition.

The men were picked up Friday by a Canadian naval vessel about 100 miles west of Vancouver Island. Mr. Bulteel died three days before the rescue operation began.

## Filipino Priests Caution Regime

MANILA, Dec. 25 (AP).—From pulpits, on television and in churches throughout the greater Manila area and scattered other parts of the Philippines, Roman Catholic priests Sunday read a pastoral letter warning the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos against ignoring basic human rights.

The action sprang from an informal "12-23" movement among priests protesting widespread investigations and arrests of clergymen, nuns and lay workers during October and November throughout the Philippines, church sources said. "12-23" refers to Sunday's date.

The letter, signed by the Rev. Teopisto V. Alberto, the president of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, questioned whether developments in the country were taking place "with justice, with truth, and above all, with Christian charity." President Marcos imposed martial law here in September, 1972. The media have been carefully monitored, and the letter was the first criticism of the regime heard on television under martial law.

## Venezuela Declares Christmas Amnesty

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 25 (AP).—The government declared a Christmas amnesty and released 243 prisoners.

The amnesty was decreed by President Rafael Caldera in keeping with an annual practice observed in many Latin American nations and which often includes the release of political prisoners.

## DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for persons' use.

Write or mail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein  
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Pelikonsstraat,  
Antwerp (Belgium),  
Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal  
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG  
ANTWERP 1973















By Murtav Chass

By William N. Wallace

By Shirley Povich

Banks of Beards &amp; Company Limited.



